

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. IX.

NO. 192.

BUSINESS CARDS.
EUGENE P. MOORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE,
ST. CLAIR STREET, OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,
FRANKFORT, KY.
jan12 w&t-wtf

JNO. E. HAMILTON,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
N. E. COR. SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL PRACTICE in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone. Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio. decd t-w&wtf

H. KELSEY.....LIGE ARNOLD,
KELSEY & ARNOLD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties. Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to. decd d&wtf

Ben. J. Monroe,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and
General Land Agent,
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WILL practice law in all the Courts of the Territory. Collections made in all parts of the Territory and Western Missouri, and remittances promptly made. Money invested and rents collected and remitted.

Office on South Delaware street, between Second and Third. oct4 w&t-wtf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky. feb26 w&t-wtf

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's. feb22 w&t-wtf

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHARLES F. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. jan12 w&t-wtf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.,
WILL practice Law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge. decd11 w&t-wtf

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the circuit courts of the 5th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.
Office on St. Clair st., with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house.
53d v1
Frankfort, Ky.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to Mr. Harlan's office. may19 tf

GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.
WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House. jan14 wtf

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where suspended upon the want of official records. sep6 w&t-wtf

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In Civil and Criminal cases, for the State of Kentucky.
P. S. Any one remitting me five dollars, shall receive a copy free of postage.

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MRS. STOUGHTON informs the public, and especially the ladies, that she has purchased Mrs. M. Herrermann's stock of Millinery, and will sell the same at cost. Store at Mrs. Herrermann's old stand, on St. Clair street. sep29 w&t-wtf

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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T E R M S .
One cent, per annum, in advance..... \$1 00

THURSDAY..... MARCH 15, 1860.

The Louisville Police Bill.

Hon. Caleb W. Logan, Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, has written a letter to the Louisville Journal, in which he pronounces the late act of the Legislature "to provide a more efficient police department in the city of Louisville" to be unconstitutional, and refuses to appoint the members of the Board of Police, as required of him by the act. We quote from Chancellor Logan's production, enough to show his argument on the unconstitutionality of the law:

"Now it seems to me that the two associate officers who are to act with the Mayor are invested with *judicial* as well as *executive* powers—and that they are officers for the city of Louisville—and as such that they should both be *elected* by the people, and for some defined period of time—in other words, for a *term of years*. But if I am mistaken supposing that they are officers for the city of Louisville, they must then be officers, either of a county, or a district, or the State; and whether they be one or the other, the letter and spirit of the constitution require that they should be appointed for a *term of years*, and not during good behavior, nor during the will of the Chancellor, nor during their continuance in Democracy, or Whiggery, or Americanism, or Republicanism, or Northern, Southern, or middle disunionism, or during the holding of any set of opinions of whatever character—either political or religious."

"It was just as competent for the Legislature to prescribe a particular set of religious opinions as a qualification for office as to prescribe a particular set of political opinions. It was just as constitutional to declare by law that the Chancellor should appoint to a judgeship two discreet persons who were Protestants if the Mayor happened to be a Catholic, (and vice versa), as to declare by law that the Chancellor should appoint two discreet persons who are Democrats, if the Mayor happened to belong to the Opposition party (and vice versa). In the one case, religious freedom would be infringed, and in the other case political freedom is infringed. According to the bill of rights, civil rights, privileges, or capacities cannot be diminished or enlarged on account of a man's religion. And according to the bill of rights, no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive privileges but in consideration of public services. And by the constitution, all elections are to be free and equal—and absolute arbitrary power exists nowhere in a Republic. And it does seem to me that to make a man's qualification for office depend upon his political opinions and party, is a gross perversion of that expression in the constitution which reserves to the Legislature the power of prescribing by law the qualifications of a certain class of officers."

"For these reasons and others that could be mentioned, I must decline that portion of political equity jurisdiction which the act of the 29th of February, 1860, confers and imposes upon the Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court. C. W. LOGAN."

The Louisville Chancellor's argument throughout is like the above, puerile and absurd in the extreme. He would doubtless consider it an infringement of political freedom, to require the judges, sheriffs, and clerks of election to be of opposing political parties and faiths, and yet a law of the State approved Feb. 11, 1858, makes this requirement which has been enforced ever since! His argument in reference to a specification of the term of service of the officers created by this Police law, is answered in like manner. There are a number of officials who hold office under the State government by a like tenure and we never heard that it was a violation of the constitution to do so.

We think we see in this remarkable document emanating from one of the leading Know Nothings of Louisville a disposition to attempt, if practicable, a nullification of the acts of the Legislature which affect that city and to set up excuses in advance for a continuance of those acts of mob violence that have disgusted the people of the balance of the State. We trust, however, we may be mistaken; but if we are not, we are rather pleased that the Opposition should show their hands so soon and so clearly. Gov. Magoffin can, and we think will, make the appointments, which the K. N. Chancellor refuses to make, and we know that he will make good ones. The power in this State has passed forever from the hands of the Opposition and the Democracy are equal to any emergency. Perhaps the Opposition of Louisville may learn yet that the will of the people expressed authoritatively through their legal representatives is not to be thwarted easily.

Appointment by the Governor.

The Governor has appointed Dr. SAMUEL M. BEMIS, of Louisville, to the new office of REGISTRAR, created by the "act to amend an act requiring the registration of births, marriages, and deaths," approved March 3. The salary of the Registrar, as fixed by this law is \$1,500 per annum. He has to make up and superintend the publication of an annual report, requiring great labor and professional learning on his part, besides having many other duties to perform under the requirements of the law. Dr. Bemiss was commissioned on yesterday. His high social and professional standing and his learning and experience will cause his appointment to be generally approved and render it highly creditable to the State administration.

THE VERY LATEST.—The latest party opposed to the Democracy have decided to hold their National Convention at Baltimore, on the 9th of May, where they will probably go through the farce of nominating candidates for President and Vice President. The convention will nominate Bates, of Missouri, in the hope of forcing him upon the Republican Convention, to be held at Chicago. Should they succeed, we shall then be very greatly told that if the Black Republicans choose to vote for their man they can't help it. But the people will not forget the fact, that the Cincinnati Gazette has already indorsed the Republicanism of Bates, and that his friends are actively at work to secure him the nomination at the Chicago Convention.

—We are under renewed obligations to Hon. L. W. POWELL for valuable Congressional documents.

XXXVII CONGRESS—First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—SENATE.—Mr. Ten Eyck introduced a bill for the more complete equipment of life-saving stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey. Referred.

Mr. King introduced a resolution suspending the operation of so much of the present appropriation bill as relates to the printing of Post-office blanks until the further action of Congress. He said it had received the unanimous consent of the Committee. It was read three times and passed.

Mr. Bright gave notice of a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the completion of the capitol extension.

Mr. Mason moved that Mr. Hyatt be brought in. Agreed to.

The resolutions offered on Friday were read, providing to commit Mr. Hyatt to jail until he consented to testify.

A debate ensued, after which the resolutions were adopted, yeas 44, nays 10.

Yates—Anthony, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Tennessee, Johnson, of Arkansas, Kennedy, King, Lane, Latham, Marion, Nicholson, Pearce, Rice, Sebastian, Shidell, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Trumbull, Wigfall, and Yulee—44.

Nays—Bingham, Dixon, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Simmons, Sumner, Toombs, Wade, and Wilkinson—10.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—HORSE.—Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, offered a preamble setting forth that the most shameful frauds had been perpetrated on the Menominee Indian by designing men, reducing them to utter destitution, and asking for a select committee to inquire into the subject, and by what authority R. W. Thompson has received \$40,000 of their money. These Indians have always been on the most friendly terms with the United States, and joined our forces in the Black Hawk war. A few years ago they owned nearly all the State of Wisconsin. Having been defrauded out of their lands, they had been reduced to a very small reservation.

Xr. Larabee desired to offer a resolution to amend so as to call for all the correspondence on the subject. In the course of his remarks he said Mr. Kershaw, who came here in connection with the Indians, did so in direct contravention of the wishes of the Interior Department. The indications are that the Republican gains are considerable throughout the State.

NEW GOODS.—G. W. Robb & Co., are receiving one of the finest stocks of goods ever brought to the city, and are ready to dispose of them to their customers at the lowest prices.

The goods were selected by Mr. Robb in person, and his long experience in the business in this city enabled him to tell exactly what was wanted, and we doubt not their stock will be found suitable in every way to the taste of those who purchase from them. Those in search of goods should certainly give them a call.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democracy of this State held a Convention on the 5th ult., and nominated Hon. Henry D. Foster for Governor. The Convention was largely attended, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Among its other proceedings it pledged the Keystone State to the nominee of the Charleston Convention by a majority of 35,000. So mote it be.

The consideration was postponed till Thursday.

Mr. Gilmer, from the same committee, reported leave to withdraw to Williamson for having failed to comply with parliamentary usages.

The Homestead bill was taken up and passed. Mr. Hindman presented resolutions from the Arkansas Legislature, in favor of a Pacific railroad on the 35th parallel of latitude, and briefly stated the reason why that State should have a member of the Select Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Merrill, from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to introduce a bill for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, authorizing a loan, and regulating the duties on imports, but the House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Stanton, from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the State to sell at auction the Military Academy at Harrodsburg, Ky., which passed.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Toombs introduced a bill to establish a uniform law on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Referred.

Mr. Wilson submitted a resolution instructing the committee on Foreign Relations to inquire and report whether the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, has been executed, and whether any further legislation is necessary, by way of amendment, to the existing laws for the more effectual suppression thereof. Objected to by Mr. Toombs and laid over.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, a resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to consider the expediency of doing something to improve the condition of the common jail, in Washington city. He said that he had visited the jail, and found it nothing more nor less than a dungeon, and, since the Senate had undertaken to send a citizen there, it was their duty to make it fit for human beings to live in.

The chair announced the Homestead bill as being up to the special order of the day.

Mr. Chandler made an ineffectual attempt to call up the St. Clair flats appropriation bill.

At a slight debate, the Homestead bill was made the special order for Thursday; yeas 31, nays 23.

The bill amending the act establishing the Court of Claims, was taken up.

An amendment was adopted that in all cases adjudged by the Court for claimant, the same shall be paid in conformity with the provisions of the 5th section of this act, unless in cases involving a larger amount than \$2,000, and the solicitor of the United States shall carry the same by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States within six months from the passage of this act. Several other amendments were rejected.

Mr. Higginson submitted an amendment that the provisions of the 2d section of the act to prevent fraud upon the "treasury of the United States, approved February 26, 1853, shall be applicable to all cases of claims that shall be produced against the United States in the Court of Claims." Adopted.

The bill was then passed, yeas 34, nays 16.

The Military Academy bill was taken up. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Vandallingham moved that the House take up his motion to reconsider the motion by which the bill introduced by him to inclose the appropriation among the militia was referred to the committee on Militia. He addressed the House at some length in support of the bill inviting proposals for carrying the Pacific and Atlantic mails on a single route, was considered and passed, as was also a bill to establish mail routes in Kansas.

Mr. Adams, from the Post-office committee, made an adverse report on the bill for the election of deputy postmasters by the people. Laid on the table.

THE BILL INVITING PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC MAILS ON A SINGLE ROUTE, WAS CONSIDERED AND PASSED, AS WAS ALSO A BILL TO ESTABLISH MAIL ROUTES IN KANSAS.

Mr. Colfax, from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill for the suppression of the unlawful collection and delivery of letters. It was drawn up by the Post-office Department, and provides that it shall not be lawful for any person, except those appointed for the purpose under the exist-

ing law, to establish or keep a post or letter office for the reception of letters, or their conveyance to a post office. The offense is punishable by a fine of \$500 to the principal and \$100 to the agents for each offense. This is not to affect hotel-keepers or store-keepers, or the legitimate business of express companies. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill providing for the redemption of outstanding treasury notes, and authorizing a loan and regulating the duties on imports. Objection was made by Messrs. Cobb and McQueen.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Love characterized the remarks of Mr. Van Wyck, delivered on a former day, as a tissue of misrepresentations and studied premeditated libels on the South, and his implications as meanly and wickedly false. He defended Georgia and the South from the charges made against them.

Mr. Kellogg, of Ill., remarked that an early period of the session he referred to the vile and villainous attack on him by the New York Tribune. He said that Mr. Greeley was again and again with other Republicans, in consultation with the members of Judge Douglas, planning and scheming for the re-election of Mr. Douglas to the U. S. Senate. He now sought the floor for the purpose of making good that statement, by the production of proof and arguments.

Mr. McClelland, of Ill., replied, exhorting his colleague to forbear his crusade on Mr. Douglas, who was beyond his malice. The charges now repeated, were formerly promptly met by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Greeley, and were unfounded and absurd.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CONCORD, N. H., March 13, 5:30 P. M.—Returns are received from several towns of the lower counties of the State, showing an aggregate vote of about the same as last year, with a little variation in the relative strength of the parties. The candidates for Governor are Isidor Goodwin, Republican, and Asa P. Cato, Democrat. The result last year was, Goodwin 26,326; Cato 32,892, 19 P. M.—Returns from 74 towns foot up for Goodwin 15,732; Cato, 13,700. Representatives—103 Republicans and 30 Democrats elected.

The indications are that the Republican gains are considerable throughout the State.

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NEW YORK ELECTION.

NEW YORK, March 13, 5:30 P. M.—The returns from the State of New York, received from the 100 counties, show that the aggregate vote is about the same as last year, with a slight increase in the Democratic vote.

The candidates for Governor are George T. Anthony, of Albany, and John C. Frémont, of New York.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

ANNE AND I.

I am an old maid.

There is a period in life when such a confession is very difficult to make. From thirty to forty, which is a sort of chrysalis state, when one clings a little to past hopes, and feels quite confident their like will come no more, there is a decided sensitiveness in regard to autobiographical dates, a shrinking from prolonged interviews with genealogists and inquisitive old ladies, and even a latent dread of the contemporaries of youth, who are happily married, and generously teach their offspring to call you "aunt."

This transition period has passed for me long ago; in fact, I am a score of years beyond it; and now, sitting here by the fire in my cap and spectacles and deep wrinkles, I will tell you my little story.

I was very pretty when I was seventeen years old. I could not help knowing it, and the knowledge was accompanied by a little fluttering thrill of pleasure, which mother and Anne called vanity; but as I always, to this day, have the same feeling at sight of any thing lovely and fair, it is human face or delicate field flower, I think they were mistaken.

My mother was one of the best of women—to me she was the best woman I ever knew. You recollect the picture of Faith that hangs at the foot of my bed. I have it there, where my glance may fall upon it at last night and first in the morning, because the serious mouth, and saintly eyes, and bands of shining hair are so very like hers, who is now, I trust, in Heaven.

By this you will know that my mother was beautiful as well as good.

Sister Anne was ten years older than I. She was a great deal better than ever I thought of being, for she could do all sorts of household work; and then she had a way of helping the poor, and nursing the sick, and comforting the afflicted, and making garments for dirty children, like the good Dorcas of whom we read in the Acts of the Apostles; so every one in that village looked up to her, and paid her as much respect as they did the minister's wife.

As for me, I am sadly afraid I never did any thing to make people look up to me with respect. At home I was so careless that if dear mother had not been a saint, and Anne a feminine edition of Job, I should never have known where to find a single article of my wardrobe. And as for picking and preserving, and nice cooking, and the homelier offices of sweeping, dusting, and the like, I could not bring myself to them with any degree of patience. In vain the good mother often said to me, "Dear Rose, these actions that seem so slight to you may be done in such a spirit as to please God, as good George Herbert says:

"A servant with this clause
Makes drudgery divine:
Who sweeps a room, as for Thy laws,
Makes that and the action fine."

I liked the poetry—it was simple and sweet—but it failed to beautify brooms and dusters, in my estimation.

Anne had a lover over seas, who was to come home some day when he had made a large fortune and marry her. They parted, with this hope in prospect, when she was eighteen and I a little girl of eight; and as years passed I should have forgotten the existence of Ralph Haven, had it not been for the monthly advent of a foreign letter, which Anne, with heightened color and shining eyes, always took to her own chamber to feast upon in solitude.

When I was just turned of nineteen I had the first great sorrow of my life.

We had been spending one of our quietly happy evenings—mother, Anne and I—in our cozy winter parlor. They had been sewing while I read aloud, and after that we had a little concert. Anne played very well upon an old harpsichord that had been a wedding present to mother, and we all sang to that accompaniment. I think it was sweet music as I ever heard. At ten o'clock, our usual hour for evening prayers, Martha came in from the kitchen, and I brought the great family Bible for mother to read. She turned over the leaves slowly, pausing at the record of her marriage, and at last selecting the Sixteenth Psalm, which she read through, repeating the last verse three times, with great emphasis, "Thou wilt show me the path of life: in thy presence is fullness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore." And then she knelt down to pray—my dear, dear mother! There was a full minute of intense silence, and then Anne and Martha lifted her in their arms, and bore her, a senseless weight, to her bedroom close by.

It was paralysis!

This happened in February, and for three months we watched and prayed and hoped that she might in some degree recover the use of her limbs and her speech. Poor Anne lost all her little beauty in constant care and anxiety. Her cheeks grew thin and white, her gray eyes sunken; here and there a thread of silver mingled with her dark hair, and two deep lines marred the smoothness of her low forehead. But she was never weary, never impatient, and mother could not bear her out of her sight a single moment; so there she staid by the invalid's couch, smoothing her pillows, holding her poor hands, and smiling sweetly in her face, until it seemed to me that our Anne was little less than an angel. Early in May mother died; and forgetting the few months of suffering, our memory gave her to us as she used to be—gentle, tender, loving—and we mourned for her with deep sorrow. We buried her in the garden, under the shade of her favorite tree—for we wanted to feel that she was near us still—and we planted shrubs and fair flowers over her grave.

And now that was all over, Anne began to think of herself. She kept it from me as long as it was possible, but at length I learned the truth. Long watching, and care, and grief had done their work, and Anne was going blind.

The first I knew of it was one evening about a fortnight after the funeral. We were standing together at the open window, before the lamp was lit, talking of mother, when my eyes chanced to fall upon the new moon just sinking behind the dark line of pines that skirted the western horizon. I drew Anne's attention, and for a minute or more she strained her poor eyes to catch its tremulous silver light; then shaking her head, she laid her soft hand in mine, and whispered sadly:

"I can not see it, Rose."

I looked down in her face—for I was a head taller than she—and I have never forgotten the expression of divine resignation that softened every feature.

"No, dear, nor the stars. It is a long while that I have not seen the stars, and I miss them more than I can tell. They always comforted me so!" Rose, my child, your sister's sight is failing!"

I would not believe it. The thought of Anne blind—good, thoughtful, careful Anne, who was now looking forward to one great joy, the speedy return of her lover—she to have her eyes darkened! Oh, no! God, who was good and kind, would not suffer it. Thus reasoned the foolish girl of eighteen. Since then I have learned to trust His love, although I then failed to understand the way by which He leads me.

Neither Anne nor I closed our eyes to sleep that night. We thought and planned until day-

break, for, if what she said were true, something must be done, and that speedily. Surely there was room for hope when there were such great occultists in New York and Philadelphia; they could, they must help Anne! As if in anticipation of our wishes, there came within the week a letter from one of mother's old friends who lived in New York. It was full of gentle sympathy and kindness, and she begged one of us to come to her for a few weeks of rest. Here was just the opening we needed, and of course Anne must go. And yet, so careful was she for me that she would scarcely consent to the journey. She knew how lonely the house would be with mother and her both gone; and then I knew so little about housekeeping. I verily think she would have given up the journey, and been content to settle down to her darkened life for the sake of saving me the trouble and pain of a separation, had it not been for the thought of her lover. As it was she spent a week in arranging for my comfort, mapping out Martha's work with the utmost precision, and even writing down on a slip of paper the things I must try to do and care for while she was gone.

I knew I should miss our Anne, but I had not anticipated such utter loneliness. When I went back into the house, after watching the stage until it was out of sight, I wandered about from room to room unable to set myself at work. Every article of furniture was in neatest order. Anne's last work had been to set back a chair, and pick a thread from the tablecloth. I think it was a great mistake to leave me nothing to do but to sit down and cry.

Anne wrote immediately on her arrival at New York, but not that Mrs. Allen wrote for her. She had put herself under the care of an eminent oculist, who gave her strong hopes of a permanent cure, only the strictest care was to be observed for several weeks.

It was hard to think of Anne lying in a darkened room, when the dear world was so fair and full of bloom; but she sent me such cheerful messages that at last I began to think that she was less afflicted than I. I might have known her better—I who had witnessed her beautiful life of unselfishness and love.

One day—I think it was the 2d of June—I gathered from Anne's garden and mine a bunch of roses, the first of the season, and carried them to a marble vase on mother's grave. It was almost sunset, and I lingered a long time thinking of the dear one whose body lay there, and pleasing myself with the idea that her pure spirit might be near me, though unseen, and also thinking of Anne, and wishing she were again at home.

Her reverie was interrupted by the unusual sound of approaching footsteps, too heavy and measured for Martha's. I looked up and saw, through my tears, a man of medium height, stout figure and swarthy complexion, whose gray eyes were fastened upon the white marble cross which marked my mother's grave. It was nearly dusk for him to read the simple inscription, and, turning to me, he asked, in a sharp, abrupt voice:

"DEAR ROSE: Come to me.

"RALPH HAVEN."

The lad who brought it was waiting to guide me. I snatched a cloak and hood, and without a question followed him down the street to the village inn, and here I found Ralph Haven—lying—dying! He knew me, notwithstanding my gray hairs, (at eight-and-thirty I was as gray as I am to-day,) and he held out his hands to welcome me. I took them both, cold and shrivelled as they were, and kissed them.

"Sit down, Rose," he said. "You will stay by me until I die?"

I took the chair proffered by the good landlady, and sat all that night with his dear hands clasped in mine, praying that God would spare him to me yet a little while. But this was not to be. At early dawn he died in my arms, with our dear Lord's name on his quivering lips.

It has been the comfort of my life that I was permitted to be with him when he went down into the valley of the shadow; that my ear caught his last whisper; that no one but I closed his eyes, and smoothed the thin gray locks over his forehead.

Well; the old woman's story is almost done.

I am neither lonely nor miserable. The world looks as bright and fair on this calm October morning as it did forty years ago; but I hope for one which is brighter and fairer; whether my feet are hastening.

Anne and her children and grandchildren come to see me often, (for Anne married a good minister, and has reared up a family of girls to imitate her sweet and womanly virtues, and to almost adore their mother.) They also love Anne Rose.

Here, in the old brown house where I was born, where I have lived and loved and suffered, will I die. You will see that I am decently buried, very near my mother and Ralph; and you will not forget to plant a flower over my grave. I have loved them so well I shall like to think they will bloom near me, even when I can no longer see their gentle beauty. And should your tender heart suggest a more enduring monument, let it be a broken shaft, (for my life has been incomplete) bearing only my name—

ROSE WESLEY.

The Mayor wants to see THREE—A young man, a nephew, had been to see; and on his return, he was narrating to his uncle an adventure which he had met on board a ship.

"I was one night leaning over the taffrail, looking down into the mighty ocean," said the nephew, whom we will call William, "when my gold watch fell from my fob and immediately sank out of sight. The vessel was going knots an hour; but nothing daunted, I pronged over the rail, down, down, and, after a long search, found it, came up close under the stern, and climbed back to the deck, without a soul knowing I had been absent."

"William," said his uncle, elevating his road brim and opening his eyes to their widest capacity, "how fast did thee say the vessel was?"

"Ten knots, uncle."

"And thou dove down into the sea, and me up with the watch, and climbed up by the rudder chains?"

"Yes, uncle."

"And thee expects to believe thy story?"

"Of course! You wouldn't dream of calling me a liar, would you, uncle?"

"William," replied the uncle, gravely, "thee nows I never call any body names; but, William, if the Mayor of the city were to come to me, and say, 'Josiah, I want you to find the greatest liar in Philadelphia,' I would come right to thee, and put my hand on thy shoulder, and say to thee, 'William, the Mayor ants to see thee!'"

A through TICKET.—There was a negro eating held at Petersburg, Va., the other day, says an exchange, which, as usual, a superintendent by a white preacher, though black brother was allowed to preach. After pronouncing his text, the latter went ahead, and soon began to speak rapturously of the other world, and among other things, said: "Yes, my dear brethren an' sisters, here we s'pose mighty hard times; but when we git to Canaan, we'll eat just as much possum and taters as we wants. We'll have nuffin' to do, dear brudders and sisters, but eat all the tings. I is just now spoke about, and everything else that is good, and den go to sleep—and then get up and eat—and go on forever." When this declaration was made, it was so much earnestness, an old black sister, present ke be out and said: "Tank de Lord! and bless that sweet moun' of yours, inside o' m. I wants a through ticket right now for c' happy land you is 'scousin' upon!"

Days passed so swiftly they seemed like the days of a delicious dream. I never paused to question my foolish heart, which throbbed with new and strange emotions. It was enough that I was happy; yes, so happy I had not a single tear even for my dear mother's grave—but at last there came a letter from Anne announcing her speedy return. Mr. Haven brought it from the office, and we read it together, standing by the west window in the parlour.

"She is a good girl," he mused, after a prolonged silence, absently caressing my hair with his white fingers. "She is a good girl; and so she is coming—when?" He glanced at the date, which was a week old; the letter had been delayed, and even now she might be on her way. I felt his dark, magnetic eyes

searching my drooping face, and I trembled under their power. "Are you glad, Rose?" he whispered, bending to my ear.

"Glad? Oh yes, I am very glad," I stammered, and burst into tears.

"Rose, you love me," said he slowly. "I can read your little heart like a page of sweet poetry. You love me, Rose!"

My pride took fire at this.

"And if I did," cried I, "if I did, without thinking or knowing it, I have not forgotten that you are Anne's promised husband!"

"It is true, Rose," he said, gloomily, "that before I went to China I had a youthful liking for Anne, but—" and here his tone changed to one of deep tenderness—"you, little Rose, are the only one I ever loved; the only woyen I will marry."

"And so," said I, scornfully, for I was beginning to realize the depth of woe into which I was sinking; "and so, because in your long absence Anne has grown older, and you fear she is less fair and gay, you would cast her off!" Ah, sir, I shall soon learn to despise you!"

"Rose, your angry words bring me to myself, said he, sorrowfully. "Forgive me, child, and tell me how I shall expiate my offense?"

"Marry Anne, and never let her know of this!"

"Marry Anne! Yes! I will, I will. But pity me, Rose. You did love me, little flower!"

This tone of tender beseeching how could my poor heart withstand it? For one moment I forgot Anne, honor, and duty, and flung my arms around his neck, sobbing.

"Rose," he whispered, "dear child, let us tell her all. She is generous; she will forgive me!"

"Never! never! never!" I writhed myself from him as I spoke, and turned to fly, when lo! in the center of the room, rigid and white as a marble statue, I beheld—Anne!

I threw myself into her arms, and she held me there in a brief but kind embrace; then leading me out in the hall, she touched her icy lips to mine, and went back to the parlor, closing the door softly after her.

What passed between her and Ralph in that long interview I never knew; but he left the village at night, and I saw him no more for years.

Anne passed through this furnace of affliction like the holy children, "upon whose bodies the fire had no power." Whatever she suffered was known to God and herself alone. Outwardly, there was not the shadow of change.

Twenty years after all this trouble, as I sat musing over the fire one winter evening, a note was handed me, which read as follows:

"DEAR ROSE: Come to me.

"RALPH HAVEN."

The lad who brought it was waiting to guide me. I snatched a cloak and hood, and without a question followed him down the street to the village inn, and here I found Ralph Haven—lying—dying! He knew me, notwithstanding my gray hairs, (at eight-and-thirty I was as gray as I am to-day,) and he held out his hands to welcome me. I took them both, cold and shrivelled as they were, and kissed them.

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It was a simple and elegant combination for a gown, &c.

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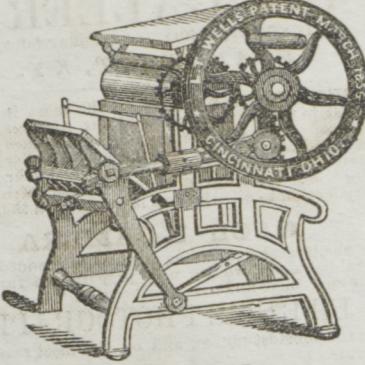
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